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## CRITERION FOR UNIQUENESS OF SOLUTION OF BOUNDARY PROBLEMS FOR ABSTRACT DEGENERATE EQUATIONS

*For abstract degenerate equations on a finite interval, boundary-value problems with the Dirichlet and Neumann conditions are considered. A criterion for the uniqueness of a solution is established.*

*Keywords: degenerate equation, boundary value problems, uniqueness criterion.*

( [1-3]

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(

E,

 $E -$  $D \{ \quad \}$ 

E.

$$Uu'' \{ t \} + \wedge' \{ t \} = \{ t \}, \quad < t < \quad (1)$$

(2 )

A

1.

 $0 < \gamma < 2$  $< \gamma < 2$  $\gamma = 2$ 

$\wedge( \{ \quad, \quad \}, \quad )$ ,  
(2),

$$D(A) \quad tG( \quad, \quad ), \quad (1),$$

$$( \quad ) = Uq \quad, \quad G \quad. \quad (3)$$

«

»

24-25 ,

$$: \\ =bv - V + I, \quad V = 2^{-7}, \quad I = vT^{\wedge!^{\wedge}}.$$

$$r_{-}(U) = \frac{^{/3-} \backslash (tVI)}{(-)(-)} \frac{k/2-1/2}{h/2-k/2\{p^{\wedge}l^{\wedge}\}}$$

$$(\quad) - \quad - \quad, / (\bullet) - \quad.$$

$$Y \mathcal{Z}^{-} I(t, \wedge)$$

$$j\,i_{/2}\text{-fc}/_2(tVJ)\,.$$

(1)-(3).

$$1. \quad 0 < \quad < 2 \quad, \quad < 1 \quad A - \quad E.$$

$$(1) - (3) \quad (t) \quad,$$

$$\wedge(\quad) = (\quad \neq (\quad 1 - \quad) - \quad / \wedge) \quad 2 - \quad) \neq$$

A.

$$(\quad) \quad < 1 \quad = - \quad,$$

-

$$^{n/2-1/2}((2 \quad + /? (1 - \quad) T^{-}y^{/2})j, / \mathcal{Z}k/2(\quad 1 \quad) + 2 \quad - \quad / ^2 \quad / 2 - , / 2(\quad 1 \quad)) = 0'$$

(4)

-I

$$\quad, \quad /) = 0' \quad = -, \quad (4), \quad n1$$

$$\sin \quad = 0, \quad = J, \quad = - (J) \quad \text{from} \quad N.$$

,

A

$$Y^{\wedge\wedge} \quad f \quad ' \quad (\quad) \quad.$$

A,

$$\quad, \quad, \quad. 2 [4],$$

A.

$$D(A) = \quad 2(0 \quad) \quad), \quad = L2(0,1)$$

,

$$+ \frac{q \, d}{X_{dx}} \quad, \quad 4 > 0,$$

$$/^{\wedge} \quad /_2 \quad - \quad ]_{-} \quad / \quad _2 \quad ( \quad Vz) \quad,$$

,

$$V2-i/2(Vz) \quad \wedge 1/2\text{-fc}/_2(VA), \quad = \quad - v + 1' v = \frac{\quad}{2-}.$$

,

,

,

,

,, \quad,

$$2$$

[5].

,

< X < d,

[6].

$$= -Bq^{\wedge\wedge} = iBq^{\wedge}, \quad i - , \quad ( - . ),$$

$$(1) > -. \quad (3)$$

$$\lim^{+0} = U2, \quad U2 \ E \ E, \quad (5)$$

$$2. < < 2, \quad > - A - Y \quad E. \\ (1), (2), (5) \quad (t) . ,$$

$$= ,, (I. ) +$$

A.

b,

$$\sqrt{<} < I.$$

1

2

2.

t =

b.

$$= I + \frac{2(-1)}{-2} \quad I = \frac{J-TYI2}{-2}$$

$$3. >2, \quad < 1 \quad A - E. \\ (1)-(3) \quad (t) . ,$$

$$=( + (1- ) \quad /^{\wedge-^{\wedge}} \quad 2- (1, )+ \quad /^{\wedge-^{\wedge}} \quad ^{\wedge-^{\wedge}}(1, )$$

A.

$$4. >2, \quad > 2 - - A - E. \\ (1), (2), (5) \quad (t) . ,$$

$$Y^{\wedge}f^{\wedge}(1) = (1, )+ /^{\wedge-}(1, )$$

A.

b,

$$2- '- < < I,$$

3

t = ,

4

3.

$$v'(t) = v(t), 0 < t < T \quad (6)$$

$$(2), \quad t = 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} v'(t) = U_2, \quad U_2 \in E. \quad (7)$$

$$A - x,$$

$$4u(t, x) = u'(xx)(t, x), \quad (6)$$

$$(6) \quad :$$

$$5. \quad \begin{matrix} ) + 2 \\ > 0 \end{matrix} \quad A - E.$$

$$(2), (6), (7) \quad (t) \quad ,$$

$$(I) = \wedge(I, ) + \wedge \wedge \wedge'(I, )$$

A.

$$(19-01-00732).$$

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